nate part which is prescribed to them, and several speak of resigning their seats. They complain also of want of attention and even of common politeness from the Ministers, and of a difficulty of procuring interviews with them when seeking them for public purposes, and on public business.

Both the court and the army are occupied with prepara-tions for the great military fets of the 10th of May. The day has probably been selected because, by the constituand perhaps the notion of planting the eagles of the Empire as it were on the grave of the Constitution flattered he imagination of the successful usurper.

The Belgian papers have been warned that they will be stopped at the frontier unless they cease to forestall at Paris the accounts given in the Moniteur of the sittings of the Legislative body.

The eldest son of Prince LUCIEN MURAT has just enter ed himself as a private soldier in the third regiment of the Chasseurs d'Afrique. The President complimente the young soldier before his departure on his determine tion to claim his promotion only from real services.

The only news from Spain is that all the Madrid jour-

nals except two have determined to suspend their publi-cation under the operation of the new law on the press. The two papers still published are the Clamor, the organ of the Progressista party, and the Esperanza, that of the

From Portugal we hear nothing, and from ITALY nex to nothing. The externally apathetical existence of both countries is, we apprehend, very opposite to their real condition; but we cannot measure the feelings or the desires of either Portuguese or Italians by our own. The very physical and moral constitution of both Americans and Englishmen would have prevented their sinking into the condition of these nations; and now, perhaps, the want of the physical and moral constitution of the Anglo-Saxon race prevents the Portuguese and Italians from feeling their degraded position, and disables them from making any exertion to improve it. There is, however, a little vitality in Florence, since the Journal de Turin states that, owing to the inflammatory placards lately posted up, the departure of the Austrian troops had been counter manded: it is even said they are to be increased in order to be ready for any emergency that might arise from the presence of the French at Rome.

The news from Egypt is that the railway is progressing; from 12,000 to 15,000 people are at work on various places on the line. The result of FUAD EFFENDA'S mission of conference with ABBAS PACHA is not yet known. APRIL 23 .- The St. Albans' disfranchisement bill was

read a second time last night the House of Lords. In the Commons Mr. Milner Cason brought forward his motion for the repeal of the paper, advertisements, and newspaper stamp duties. Mr. Gisson's speech was very able and argumentative, and occupies no less than seven columns of the morning papers. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply, wished the discussion to be postponed until he had brought forward his financial state ment; which he intends doing on the 29th instant. Mr. D'ISBAELI's speech leads to the inference that the advertisement and stamp duties will be repealed, but that the duty on paper will for the present be retained. The House, on motion of M. Wakley, seconded by Mr. Cos-DEN, agreed to postpone the discussion until the 12th of May. The second reading of Mr. WALPOLE's militia bill is in order for this evening. The opposition to this measure is almost universal.

The Moniteur of yesterday contains the following para

"Many imagine the Empire is to be proclaimed at a fetc. Such are strangely mistaken in attributing to the Government the desire of a pretext to change the established order of things. Such a change, if rendered necessary, could only be accomplished on the initiative of the constituted powers, with the assent of the whole people. The sixty thousand soldiers to be assembled in the Champs de Mars on May 10 would vainly salute the President as Emperor; the Empire would not be brought one hour neares."

proposed to be distributed on the 10th of May will be extended to the regiments of the line only, and that those intended for the National Guard will be withheld until the complete organization of that force. It is whispered, however, that it has been found impossible to get up in however, that it has been found impossible to get up in he National Guard that enthusiasm for the Empire which is desired; not a single battalion has yet raised the cry of.

Mr. MALLORY moved an amendment, the effect of is desired; not a single battalion has yet raised the cry of is desired; not a single battation has yet raised the cry of which was to transfer the contract from the Navy to the "Vive l'Empereur." It is further asserted that a majority Post Office Department, and after a few remarks, sustainof the Deputies have declared that their mission from their ing the propriety of such a step—

constituents is to proclaim the Empire. The readiness of the Senate to join in such proclamation is not doubted, the Senate to join in such proclamation is not doubted, but suggested that it would be likely to embarrass the amendment of the Committee on Finance, and expressed ings, of which there is hardly a doubt, the opposition of the National Guard, admitting that it exists, will be set at naught or overcome.

There is no further news from abroad. The morning

papers contain the following financial announcement: "Yesterday the Government balance sheet for the year ended the 5th instant was printed in a Parliamentary paper. The excess of the income over the expenditure was £2,176,996. The balances in the Exchequer on the 5th of April, 1851, were £7,879,671, and on the 5th of April instant they were £6,838,846.

The Bank of England gesterday reduced the rate of dis count to two per cent. The consequence was a rise both on the stock exchange and in the shares' market. The market for United States stocks and bonds this week has again been very active. The following are Messrs. Bell's last quotations :

United States five per cent. bonds 1853 Do six per cent. bonds.....1863 91 to 92

Do six per cent. bonds.....1862 103 104

Do six per cent. bonds.....1868 1101 111

Do six per ct. stock...1867, 1868 108 109

New York State five per cents....1858, 1860 95 96 1074 Paris Bourse, latest prices last evening : 41 per cents. 100f. 80c.; 8 per cents. 71f. 80c.; Bank of France 2,765f. London Stock Exchange, 3 o'clock: Consols for cash 994 a 100; consols for account 11th May 994 a 100.

A DANGEROUS ARTICLE.—A fellow has been selling a tooth wash" to crowds in the street, around the State House Square, for two or three days past. He talks fast and loud, and has much to say on various subjects; but his object is to sell his little vials of "tooth wash," as he calls the stuff. It is a red liquid, put up in small vials, and is labelled "Dr. Folzer's Tooth Wash," or something of that kind. To show its efficacy he tries it on the teeth of all who are green enough to allow it, and sure enough it "cleans 'em," quick and white; but it is a remedy a good deal like that of the man who cured his dog of sheep stealing by cutting off his tail "just back of his ears." This "tooth wash" is made chiefly of emphatric acid, or of oil of vitriol, and of course it must be very injurious to the teeth. A vial of it was shown us to-day. It was found that it would quickly oxydize iron.

[Hartford Times.]

This "tooth wash" is made chiefly of sulphuric acia, or of oil of vitriol, and of course it must be very injurious to the teeth. A vial of it was shown us to-day. It was found that it would quickly oxydize iron.

[Hartford Times.]

Suicide at Denton.—Thomas V. Bishop, Esq., Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court of Caroline county, (Md.) was found dead in the court-house at Denton, on the 7th instant, with his throat cut almost from ear to ear. He shad been unwell for some time, but went to the court-house in the morning as usual. At dinner time he was called, and the door of his office being locked, it was forced open, and he was found a corpse, with a razor lying beside it.

PAINFUL CASUALTY.

Two shads of sulphuric acia, or of country.

It was fought for, and spilled their blood in defence of their country.

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, replied to the argument advanced by several gentiemen, that the lands were ceeled to the Government for the public lands, the just rights of the old States, as well as the new, should be regarded.

Mr. EVANS moved to amend the amendment of Mr. McNain by including within its provisions those sailors and marines who served in the Revolutionary war, the war of 1812, and the Florida war. He said that the remarks of the gentleman were very appropriate, but he was surprised that, in drawing up this amendment, the gentleman should have overlooked those sailors and marines who were engaged in wars prior to 1847; and that he

SUMTERVILLE, MAY 6.—A most affecting and painful incident has just been related to us, which occurred in our District. A gentleman was busily engaged in planting out the common yellow jasmin rine in his yard, and, after trimming away a few of the roots, threw them aside, where they were picked up by two of his little children, aged, as we are informed, about three and five years. The children were playing with them for some time, and no doubt chowed and swallowed portions of the root. After a short time the youngest returned to its mother, and, laying down near where she was sitting, fell into a slumber, as she supposed. After a while ahe called to awake her child, but ineffectually. She stooped down to make it up, bublit was dead. The elder child was then taken ill, and in the course of a few hours was also in the land of spirits. Thus in a few brief hours death bore off two lovely victims from a home where all was gladness, and left affectionate parents to mourn over a dispensation as sudden as afflicting.

We chronicle this fact for the information of others. It is not perhaps generally known that the common yellow jasmin riae, which is found in such profusion through our District and State, is no netive and deadly poison. We have frequently known serious results to ensue from its being handled too care, lessly by children, and would caution parents against allowing it to grow where their children will be able to pluck its tempting flowers, which are equally as poisonous as any other part of the plant.—Watchman.

CONGRESS

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1852.

IN SENATE nemorials, &c. were presented and ap-

oropriately referred:
By Mr. JAMES: From Wilson and Meacham, inventa new illuminating process, which promises to be of eat utility, inasmuch as it is said to combine all the great utility, inasmuch as it is said to combine all the improvements heretofore made, with other and decided advantages. The inventors belong to Providence, Rhode Island, and have submitted their documents to the investigation of scientific men and societies, all of whom speak favorably of their plan. The president of the Lighthouse Board approves of giving a fair and experimental trial to any proposition to improve upon the existing system that would combine simplicity and a just economy with that degree of efficiency which should characterize all the operations that aim at the protection of an extensive commerce. Professors Silliman, Olmsted, and Blake say they operations that aim at the protection of an extensive commerce. Professors Silliman, Olmsted, and Blake say they have examined the apparatus of Dr. Meacham, and express the opinion that the optical principles which he employs are in general correct, and that his plan embraces a highly important object, and is worthy of being fully tested by experiment. The inventors have spent large sums in bringing their plan to its present efficiency, and ask the small appropriation of \$1,000 in order that the apparatus may be fully tested.

Also, from inhabitants residing on the coast of New Jersey, asking an appropriation for the protection, preservation, and superintendence of the life-boats and appurtenances placed on the coast by the Government for the preservation of life and property from shipwreck. [This memorial is the same in effect as one heretofore given in this paper more at large.]

By Mr. BUTLER: From William Hazard Whig, grandson and heir of William H. Whig, a major of cavalry in

By Mr. BUTLER: From William Hazard Whig, grandson and heir of William H. Whig, a major of cavalry in the war of the Revolution, setting forth the losses and extraordinary services and sufferings of his grandsire, and asking indemnity for the losses sustained. Mr. B. commended it to the special attention of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims.

On motion by Mr. MALLORY,

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the propriety of authorising the President of the United States to have investigation made whether any Spanish subjects not citizens of the United States, have sustained damage, by loss of property or otherwise, in consequence of public outbreak or violence in the State of Louisians, growing out of the late Cuba expedition; and into the propriety of authorizing the President to make indemnity to the Spanish Government for such Spanish subjects for said damage.

After the resolution was adopted hir. At other addressed the Senate to show that our Government was bound to make the restitution without referring the injured parties to our courts for redress, and insisted that the honor and interest of the country were alike involved in pursuing the course indicated by the resolution.

and interest of the country were alike involved in pursuing the course indicated by the resolution.

On motion by Mr. MORTON, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill granting the right of way and making a grant of land to the States of Florida and Alabama, in aid of the construction of a railroad from the waters of the Pensacola Bay, in Florida, to Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, and for other purposes; which, after having been amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion by Mr. UNDERWOOD, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill granting lands and the right of way to the States of Indiana and Illinois, in aid of the construction of a railroad from a point on the Ohio river, opposite to Louisville, Kentucky, to a point opposite to St. Louis, in Missouri; which, after having been amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion by Mr. ADAMS, The Senate proceeded to consider the bill from the House of Representatives entited "An act to authorize the Legislature of the State of Mississippi to sell the lands heretofore appropriated for the use of schools in that State, and approve the sales already made; which was ordered to be read a third time, and was finally read a third time and passed.

BILLS PASSED.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were severally read a third time and

A bill granting the right of way to the Florida, Atlantic, and Gulf Central Railroad Company through the public lands of the United States, and to appropriate lands to the State of Florida in aid of the construction of said rail-

road and branches.

A bill granting the right of way and making a donation of land to the State of Alabama, in aid of the construction of the Mobile and Girard railroad.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the deficiency bill, the amendment pending being the increased compensation to the Collins line of steamers; when Mr. WADE rose and spoke at length in opposition to

Mr. BAYARD followed, and spoke to a late hour in de-

the hope that it might be withdrawn.

And, without taking any question, the Senate adjourned.

[Mr. STOCKTON is expected to address the Senate today on the subject of ocean steamers.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. HOMESTEAD BILL.

The first section of this bill being under consideration—
The CHAIRMAN stated the question to be as follows:
The gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Clark) had moved to strike out the words "free of cost," and insert "at fifty cents per acre." The gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Parker) had moved to amend the amendment by reducing the

KER) had moved to amend the amendment by reducing the sum per acre to twenty-five cents.

And the question being taken on the amendment of Mr. PARKER, it was rejected.

The amendment of Mr. CLARK was then also negatived.

Mr. CLARK moved to amend the section by striking out the words "free of cost," and inserting, "and hold the same as by pre-emption for the term of three years, according to the pre-emption laws now in force, except as to the time which the pre-emption has to run." He remarked that he said the other day that he had some constitutional objections in reference to this bill, though he did not say that his mind was positively made up. He should be very happy to have his difficulties removed, if gentlemen were able to do it. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. (CARTTER) had said that these constitutional questions were all gammon. There might be game in this, but he did not see any constitutional light in it.

did not see any constitutional light in it.

Mr. AVERETT followed, and declared that the passage of the bill would not only be unconstitutional, but would desecrate the memory of our fathers.

Mr. HALL replied to the remarks of Mr. AVERETT;

who were engaged in wars prior to 1847; and that he should have forgotten that during the Revolutionary war and the war of 1812 sailors and marines contributed

and the war of 1812 sailors and marines contributed largely to our glory and renewn. In the Florida war the sailors co-operated on the land with our troops, and never received any bounty land for their services.

Mr. WOODWARD denied that the design of the cessions of the public lands was for settlement, and the erection of new republican States. The object of the cessions was to create a common fund for the discharge of the common debt growing out of the Revolutionary war.

The amendment of Mr. Evans was then reject

debt growing out of the Revolutionary war.

The amendment of Mr. Evans was then rejected, as was also the amendment of Mr. McNair.

Mr. MOBEHEAD moved, as a substitute for the first section, a clause providing that all the public lands remaining unsold or unappropriated on the first day of September, 1862, shall be divided between the several States and the first day of the several states.

ember, 1862, shall be divided between the several States and the citizens thereof, in proportion to the Federal population of each State and Territory.

The CHAIRMAN ruled the amendment out of order, as not germain to the bill before the committee.

The remaining sections of the bill were then considered and amended; but, without disposing of the subject—
The committee rose and reported progress.

On motion of Mr. DOCKERY, the House took up from

the Speaker's table the joint resolution of the Semate granting the right of way to the Fayetteville and Central Plank Road Cempany; when it was read three times and

TVESDAY, MAY 11, 1852.

The House adjourned.

IN SENATE. On motion by Mr. MALLORY, the Senate prorequiring the Secretary of the Navy to have completed, without unnecessary delay, the war steamer contracted for with Robert I, Stevens, in pursuance of an act of Congress passed 14th April, 1842.

Mr. STOCKTON then rose and addressed the Senate

at considerable length in favor of the adoption of the solution. He pointed to the defenceless state of our matime cities in general, and of New York in particular, a commented on the treatment of the Government to Meters, which he characterized as at once unfair, to

st, and ungenerous.

Mr. MANGUM also spoke briefly in favor of the res And, on motion of Mr. HUNTER, the further conside ation of the subject was postponed

THE DEFICIENCY BILL. On motion by Mr. HUNTER, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the deficiency bill, the immediate question pending being the amendment offered by Mr. Mallor (to transfer the contract from the Navy to the Post Office Department) to the amendment reported by the Committee on Finance, granting additional compensation to the Collins line of steamers.

Mr. BROOKE addressed the Senate against the amendment of the committee.

Mr. BADGER rejoined— And Mr. RUSK opposed the amendment offered by Mr MALLORY.

The question having been taken on the amendment of lered by Mr. Mallory, it was decided in the negative, a

follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Borland. Brodhead, Butler, Cooper, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iows, Douglas, Hunter, Jones of Tennessee, King, Mallory, Mason, Sebastian, Underwood, Wade, and Weller—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Bell, Berrien, Bright, Cass, Clarke, Dawson, Geyer, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, James, Mangum, Norris, Rusk, Seward, Smith, Summer, Upham—19.

Mr. BORLAND rose to address the Senate, but, bein somewhat indisposed, and the hour late, the further consideration of the subject was, on his motion, postpone BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were severally read a third time and

passed:

The bill granting lands and the right of way to the States of Indiana and Illinois, in aid of the construction of a railroad from a point on the Ohio river, opposite to Louisville, Kentucky, to a point opposite St. Louis, in

Missouri.

The bill granting the right of way and making a donation of land to the States of Florida and Alabama, in aid of the construction of a railroad from the waters of the Pensacola Bay, in Florida, to Montgomery, in the State conform to the body of the bill as ordered to be en

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOMESTEAD BILL. On motion of Mr. McMULLEN, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Hibbard, of New Hampshire, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill to encourage agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and all other branches of industry, by granting to every man who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States a homestead of ndred and sixty acres of land, out of the public do

one hundred and sixty acres of land, out of the public domain, upon condition of occupancy and cultivation of the
same for the period of five years.

Various amendments were offered to the last section,
none of which, however, were agreed to.

Mr. COBB moved to amend the bill by adding thereto
a section to graduate the price of the public lands according to the length of time they have been in market.

The CHAIRMAN ruled the amendment out of order as

not germane to the bill.

Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, offered a substitute for the Mr. BROWN, of Mississippi, offered a substitute for the bill, which proposed to perpetuate pre-emption to actual settlers on the public lands—that is to say, persons acquiring the right of pre-emption shall retain the same without disturbance and without payment of any kind to the United States, on certain conditions, giving the pre-emptor the right at any time, at his or her discretion, to enter the lands pre-empted, by paying one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.

Mr. B. said that he was anxious that the American Con-

gress, in disposing of the public lands, should at least guard the persons who would be therecipents of its boun-ty against imposition. It did seem to him that, if they should give to the occupant the right to settle upon the should give to the occupant the right to settle upon the land and to remain there as long as he chose, they would accomplish all for him that the most benevolent could desire. By his substitute they would secure the occupant in the possession of a home, they would secure him against his own profligacy and misfortune, and against all the world, including himself. He was not in favor of giving the lands to persons for the purpose of enabling them to pay their debts with them. He was ready to give them homes on the public lands, and secure them in the possession of them as long they might think proper to remain, and, whenever they saw fit to hold the soil of their own right, he was for taking money from them for the land as he would from any body else.

Mr. HALL expressed himself opposed to the substitute; when

Mr. HARRIS, of Tennessee, moved a substitute for the substitute of Mr. Brown, proposing to graduate the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators, according to the time the lands have been in market and remained unsold.

remained unsold.

Mr. SEYMOUR, of New York, opposed the amendmen of Mr. Harnis, and expressed a preference for the substitute of Mr. Brows: when stitute of Mr. Brown; when The amendment of Mr. Harris was rejected: Ayes 47

noes 98.

Mr. COBB then renewed the amendment which he ha

Mr. COBB then renewed the amendment which he had offered at a previous stage of the proceedings, and which had been ruled out of order by the Chair; but which was now received as in order. He declared himself a firm friend of the homestead bill, and made a few remarks in favor of his amendment.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Illinois, opposed the amendment, and spoke in opposition to the substitute of Mr. Brown, believing it was intended to build up and perpetuate a system of tenancy between the citizens of the United States and the Government—a position which he could never desire to see the freemen of this country occupy towards their Government.

The amendment of Mr. Cobb was then rejected.

Mr. MOBEHEAD moved to amend the substitute of Mr. Brown, by adding thereto a provision exempting from taxation for twenty years the lands granted under this act.

Mesers. MOREHEAD and JOHNSON, of Tennesse debated the amendment, when it was rejected.

The Committee then rose and reported progress.

And the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1852.

IN SENATE

Memorials, &c. were presented as follows: Memorials, &c. were presented as follows:
By Mr. HUNTER: Ten memorials from clerks and employes of the Treasury Department; eight from the War Department and its several bureaus; one from the clerks and messengers employed in the Navy Department and bureaus; and one from clerks and messengers of the General Land Office; one from clerks of the General Post Office and Indian offices, all urging upon Congress an increase of twenty per cent. on their respective salaries, the better to enable them to meet the largely increased expense of living in the metropolis. They say they deem all argument in behalf of their proposition unnecessary, and rely on the precedent of 1837, when a similar measure of relief was voted under circumstances less urgent than at present.

than at present.

By Mr. SEWARD: A report of a committee of the

By Mr. SEWARD: A report of a committee of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, with a resolution approving of the recommendation of the lighthouse board, contained in the report of the 30th January last, that a permanent body be organized, to be charged by law with the entire management of the lighthouse establishment in the United States.

[The lighthouse board say that, after examining the subject committed to them with the patience and zeal its importance demanded, they most emphatically condemn our whole system; and distinctly declare their judgment to be that the lighthouses, vessels, beacons, and buoys, and their accessories in the United States, are not as efficient as they ought to be, and not so much so as those of France and Great Britain.]

[The lighthouse board say that, after examining the subject committed to them with the patience and real its importance demanded, they most emphatically condemn our whole system; and distinctly declare their judgment to be that the lighthouses, vessels, beacons, and buoys, and their accessories in the United States, are not as efficient as they ought to be, and not so much so as those of France and Great Britain.]

Also, from the same committee, a bill to repeal the several acts organizing the staff departments of the army therein mentioned, and to provide for the discharge of the duties thereof by a detail of officers of the duties thereof by a detail of officers of the Adjutant and Inspector General's, Quartermaster's and Subsistence departments, to the several regiments and corps of the army with their present regiments and corps of the army with their prese

that to which they would be entitled at this time, had they not received such staff appointments; and that the staff commissions of the officers so assigned shall there-after be abolished. Also, to order a detail to be made by the General-in-Chief of such officers of the line as he may deem necessary to the wants of the service, who, while employed in the staff, shall receive the pay and allowan-ces to which staff officers of a like grade are entitled; and shall rive security in the same manner as now provided shall give security in the same manner as now provided by law.

by law.

The Secretary of War is empowered to prescribe by general orders the responsibility of all officers commanding independent military posts, garrisons, or districts, for all expenditure of public money by staff officers within their respective commands; provided that nothing be so construed as to impair or lessen the responsibility of the proper suff officers of such expenditures, and repealing all former laws in relation to the same inconsistent with the provisions of the act.]

Mr. SfileLDS was understood to admit that the bill was sufficiently stringent; but that its object was to pre-

was sufficiently stringent, but that its object was to prevent abuses, and that it had the entire approval of the vent abuses, and that it had the entire approval of the Secretary of War, who had lent the committee the aid of his experience. Mr. S. observed that as it was a subject of great interest he would ask to have an extra number of the report and bill printed together in octave form, in order that the committee might avail itself of what suggestions should be made by old and experienced officers of the arms. The motion was to print 10,000 copies, which motion was referred to the Committee on Printing. BILL ON LEAVE.

Mr. WIN introduced a bill granting the right of way and a donation of public land to the State of California, to aid in the construction of a railroad from the city of San Irancisco to the city of San Jose; which was read and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

MILITARY MEMOIR.

MILITARY MEMOIR.
On potion of Mr. BELL, the Senate proceeded to consider he following resolution, submitted by him on the 26th utimo:

Resoled, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to furnish he Senate with a copy of the Memoir of the Landing of the United States Troops at Vera Cruz in 1847, by Lieut. William Grenzille Temple, with an Appendix containing the writtes orders of Gen. Scott and Commodore Conner, on file in the May Detartment.

The question was put by the Chair on the adoption of he resolution, and there appeared one aye and one noe. The CHAIR, hesitating to decide on which side the

vote prevailed—
Mr BELL said he could not have supposed that a resolution of the kind would have been met with any objection. He spoke of it as an exceedingly interesting document connected with the military history of the country.
Mr.CASS was unwilling that the Senate should be made he vehicle of communicating books of any kind to

Mr. HAMLIN thought, if the object was to have the memois published, that they had had quite enough of such bisiness. He alluded to what had already been published by the Senate, and which had trenched so deeply an its contingent fund. If they were to publish this menoir, they might as well on the same principle go into a publication of a series of romances, and he moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. Bell acked him to withdraw it for a moment to

that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. BELL asked him to withdraw it for a moment, to which Mr. Hamlin assented, provided that he (Mr. Bell) would renew it. Mr. B. then went on to disclaim any political object, or indeed any other than to have the work before the country, which he had understood was one of real mert, admirably descriptive of the scenes of the disembarking of the troops at Vera Cruz, which, besides its other merits, had that of great brevity.

Mr. MANGUM was understood by the Reporter to ask Mr. Bell not to press the motion; that gentlemen seemed to evince much sensitiveness on the subject, and it might be considered as an attempt to punish them in advance.

The cebate was then continued by Mr. BELL, BER-RIEN, CLEMENS, MANGUM, HAMLIN, and CASS; when—

Mr. H.LE, intimating that he desired to say some on the suject, and not wishing to interfere with the spe-cial order be would move that the further consideration of the suject be postponed to Monday; which was

THE DEFICIENCY BILL. The Sante then proceeded to consider the deficiency The Scate then proceeded to consider the deficiency bill, the anendment pending being the increased compensation to he Collins' line of steamers; when Mr. BCRLAND rose and addressed the Senate to a late hour, and without concluding, the further consideration of the suject was postponed until to-morrow.

On moton by Mr. MALLORY, the Senate then proceeded to consider the bill from the House to legalize certain entries of tublic lands made in the State of Florida; which, after having been explained and advocated by Mr. M. was

after having been explained and advocated by Mr. M., was read a third time and passed.

BILL PASSED. The following engrossed bill was then read a third time and passel:
A bill to annex the Island of Martinicas, in the county

of Lincoln, in the State of Maine, to the collection district of Waltoboro', in said county.

The Senate proceeded to consider the question on the third reading of the bill to amend the provisions of the act approved 29th July, 1846, entitled "An act in rela-

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved to recommit the bill, together with a substitute submitted by him, to the Com-On this motion quite a discussion ensued, and the mo-tion of Mr. Underwood failing, the bill was read a third

time and passed.

And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER announced, as the first business in or-The SPEAKER announced, as the first business in order, the consideration of the following resolution, reported by the Committee on Printing on Friday last:

Reolecd, That the Committee on Printing, under the joint resolution of the 3d of August, 1846, "have power to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary to remedy any ungleet or delay on the part of the contractor to execute the work ordered by Congress, and to make a pro-rata deduction in the compensation allowed, or refuse the work altogether should it be inferior to the standard; and in all cases may hald the contractor and his securities responsible for any inhold the contractor and his securities responsible for any in-creased expenditure consequent upon the non-performance of is contract.

The question being on the adoption of the resolution-

The question being on the adoption of the resolution—
Mr. FITCH was assigned the floor.
Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, suggested that, as the homestead bill had been pending before Congress for some time, the gentleman from Indiana had better yield the floor to allow the House to go into committee and dispose of that bill, as he understeed that the members of the Committee on Printing would have no objection to the resolution under consideration going over until some other day. The gentleman from Indiana would not lose the floor by taking this course.

Mr. GORMAN said that if his colleague would allow him, and he could retain the floor, he would move to postpone the further consideration of the resolution until

him, and he could retain the floor, he would move to postpone the further consideration of the resolution until
Monday next.

Mr. CLINGMAN reminded the gentleman that the Territorial business was the special order for that day.

Mr. FITCH declined to yield the floor, believing that
the sooner this subject should be disposed of the better it
would be for all parties.

He said that his friend and colleague, (Mr. Gorman,)
during the corelasion of his remarks moon a nevice.

during the conclusion of his remarks upon a previous re-port of the Committee on Printing, reiterated the charge which had been before made and denied, that a coalition existed in the House, having for its object the defeat of the action of that committee, and that that coalition was the action of that committee, and that that coalition was composed of gentlemen, mostly Democrats, entertaining opposite sectional sentiments. He had acted with those who opposed the action of the committee, and consequently he could claim to know the motives and views of those who acted with him. He would therefore say that no such coalition existed outside of the imagination of those who made the report. Even if such a coalition had existed, it would have been in a minority, as was clearly proved by the votes upon the compromise resolutions, because the two extremes between which this coalition was alleged to exist voted against these resolutions, notwithstanding which they passed. Thus, if there had been this coalition, it would have been powerless against the action of the committee. The only coalition which could be suspected to have existed was one which they might be suspected to have existed was one which they might infer from circumstances existed amongst the members of the committee of opposite politics, and those who justified their action in the House.

heir action in the House. Mr. F. then reviewed the report of the Committee on Printing, dissenting from the views therein expressed, and in conclusion, as a summing up of his own views in relation to this matter, and of the action he thought the House should take in the premises, moved the following as a substitute for the resolution reported by the Committee on Printing :

Resolved, That the joint resolution entitled "a joint resolu-

instructions of the House, and expressed a disposition rather | under the provisions of this act that they are not than do so to vacate their position on the joint committee, the latter of the alternatives they have presented be accepted, and that they be and hereby are discharged from any further service on said committee, and the Speaker be requested to all the vacancies thus created in the Joint Committee on

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, said that the great object of the gentleman from Indiana was to misrepresent the committee and drive its members to abandon their places; but he had no disposition to abandon his place at the dictation of the gentleman except upon a condition.

Mr. FITCH said that he did not intimate a disposition

Mr. FITCH said that he did not intimate a disposition to drive the members of the committee from their places; he only proposed to accept the alternative which the committee presented to the Rouse. The gentleman from Kentucky, when this subject was last up, told the House; in the most unequivocal language, that unless the committee could do as they thought proper, they would wash their hands of the action of the House. The committee had presented an alternative to the House; should the House submit to the dictation of the committee or accept the alternative?

the House on the occasion to which the gentleman al luded. What he then stated was, that, if the House should think it was the duty of the committee to obey the instructions of the House against the plain provisions of the law, the committee could not perform that duty, and they would be compelled to wash their hands of the whole matter. He would repeat now, that if the House should deem that it possessed more power than both Houses of Congress and the President of the United States united, and should require the committee to obey instructions which were against the law itself, the committee would be compelled to wash its hands of the matter. He had no disposition to submit to the dictation of the gentleman from Indiana except upon the condition that the House would put that gentleman in his [Mr. S.'s] place. If the House would put the gentleman in his place, and give

from Indiana except upon the condition that the House would put that gentleman in his (Mr. S.'s) place. If the House would put the gentleman in his place, and give him the instructions which had been sent to the Committee on Printing, he should like the gentleman to inform the House how he could obey them.

Mr. S. then defended the action of the committee, stating that they had acted according to law and to the dictates of their consciences and judgments. They had given such work as the contractor could not and would not perform to Donelson & Armstrong and Gideon & Co.

This was but a temporary expedient, intended only to last until the House should take some further action on the subject. In making this arrangement, the committee simply designed to secure to the House and Senate the execution of that description of printing which they needed for legislative purposes, and which had been unnecessarily delayed by the public printer.

Mr. POLK moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with the view of considering the homestead bill.

Mr. STANLY inquired if the House should go into committee, when would this subject come up again?

The SPEAKER stated that it would be the first business in order when the House should again meet.

The SPEAKER stated that it would be the first business in order when the House should again meet.

Mr. STANLY said that the House had resolved to adjourn from to-morrow until Monday, and he did not think this subject could come up again in two weeks. He hoped the House would dispose of it to-day.

Mr. HOUSTON. We cannot dispose of it in two weeks. The question being on the motion to go into committee—Mr. MEACHAM rose to a privileged question. As the House was about to be re-arranged, he said he would submit a motion that the chairs placed for members inside the area be removed, and stated the inconvenience which resulted from this state of things.

And thereupen the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Hibbard, of New Hampshire, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill to encourage agriculture, commerce, manafactures, and all other branches of industry, by granting to every man who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land, out of the public domain, upon condition of occupancy and cultivation of the same for the period of five years.

years. The CHAIRMAN stated the question to be on the sub stitute moved by Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, for the origi-

actual settlers on the public lands—that is to say, persons acquiring the right of pre-emption shall retain the same without disturbance and without payment of any kind to the United States, on certain conditions, giving the pre-emptor the right at any time, at his or her discretion, to enter the lands pre-empted, by paying one dollar

tion, to enter the lands pre-empted, by paying one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre.]

And the question being taken, the substitute was agreed to: Ayes 67, noes 66.

Mr. STANLY moved to amend the bill as amended by adding thereto a section providing that any person who is the head of a family residing in any State in which there is no land belonging to the United States, who is not worth the sum of five hundred dollars, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to enter by his or her agent, free of cost, one hundred and sixty acres of land, provided said person shall make oath of his or her inten-

ion to occupy or reside on such land within two years from the time of entering the same.

The amendment was ruled out of order. On motion of Mr. MASON, the committee then rose and reported the bill as amended to the House. And the question being on its adoption— Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, moved the following as a

ubstitute therefor: That any person who is the head of a family and a citizen of he United States, or any person who is the sead of a family

That any person who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States, or any person who is the sead of a family and had become a citizen prior to the first may of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, shall, from and after the passage of this act, be entitled to enter, free of cost, one quarter section of vacant and unappropriated public lands, or a quantity equal thereto, to be located in a body, it conformity with the legal subdivisions of the public lands, and after the same shall have been surveyed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted. That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the register of the land office in which he or she is shout to make such entry, make affidavit before the said register that he or she is the head of a family, and is not the owner of any estate in land at the time or such application, and has not disposed of any estate in land to obtain the benefits of this act; and upon making the affidavit as above required, and filing the affidavit with the register, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of sund already specified: Provided, however. That no certificate shall be given or patent issue therefor until the expiration of such time, the person making such entry, or if he be dead, his widow, or in face of ber death his heirs or devisee, or in case of her death, shall prove by two credible witnesses that he, she, or they shall be acted to a patent as in other cases previded for by law: And provided, further. Thus in case of the teach of both father and mether, leaving an infant child or children, and the executor, administrator, or guardian may at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent sell said shall inure to the benefit of said infant child or children, and the executor, administrator, or guardian may at any time within two years after the death of the surviving parent sell said land for the benefit of said infants, but for no other purpose; and the purchaser shall acquire the absolute title by the purchase, and be entitled to a patent from the United States.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That the register of the land office shall note all such applications on the tract books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries, and make return thereof to the inneral Lond Office together.

under the provisions of this act that they are now entitled to receive when the same quantity of land is entered with money to be paid by the party to whom the patent shall be issued: Provided, however, That all persons entering land under the provisions of this act shall, as near as may be practicable in making such entries, be confined to each alternate quarter section, and to land subject to private entry: And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to

The question being on the adoption of the substitute—Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, demanded the previous question, which was seconded.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, inquired of his colleague if the substitute he had moved was substantially what the original bill was with the amendments made in Committee of the Whole?

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee. It is substantially the

same, only decidedly improved. [Laughter.]

Mr. McMULLEN moved that the House adjourn; which was disagreed to—ayes 52, noes 80.

The question was then taken on the substitute of Mr.
Jourson, and it was agreed to by the following vote:

JOHNSON, and it was agreed to by the following vote:
YEAS—Messrs. Abercromie, Charles Allen, Willis Allen,
Babcock, Bartlett, jr., Briggs, Brooks, Buell, Busby, E. Carrington Cabell, Joseph Cable, T. Campbell, Cartter, Chandler,
Churchwell, Cleveland, Cobb, Cottman, Cullom, Curtis, George
T. Davis, John G. Davis, Dawson, Dean, Bisney, Doty, Durkee, Eastman, Ewig, Ficklin, Fisch, Florence, Floyd, Fowler,
Gaylord, Gentry, Cidlings, Gilmors, Gorman, Green, Grey,
Grow, Hall, Isbam t. Harris, Hart, Hendricks, Honn, Houston, Thomas M. Hwe, Linescoll, Johnson, Advent Live

The question recurring a the amendr y the adoption of the substate of Mr. Johnson— Mr. CLINGMAN moved tat the House adjourn; which

otion was negatived.

Mr. JENKINS moved thathe bill be laid on the table. Mr. ORR moved that the House adjourn; which was not agreed to—yeas 74, nays 5.

The motion of Mr. Jenkinswas then negatived—yeas

57, nays 112.
Mr. MOREHEAD moved thathe House adjourn; which was disagreed to—yeas 70, nay 86.

The question was then taken the bill as amended by the substitute of Mr. Johnson, and it was decided in the

affirmative by the following vot:

YEAS—Messrs: Abercrombie, Carls Allen, Willis Allen, Allison, Babcock, David J. Bailey Britett, Bissell, Briggs, Brooks, Albert G. Brown, Buell, Hab Joseph Cable, Thompson Campbell, Cartter, Chandler, Chann, Churchwell, Cleveland, Cobb, Cottman, Cullom, Curtificerge T. Davis, John The SPEAKER decided that this was not a privileged question.

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, gave notice that, whenever the motion of the gentleman from Vermont should be submitted in order, he would move an amendment thereto requiring the removal of the desks from the hall, so that a portion of the members should not be banished to a part of the hall where they would not be able to participate in the proceedings of the House.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, said that as the House had resolved to adjourn from to-morrow until Monday, he would move that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet to-morrow morning at eight o clock. This was the usual mode of proceeding, as the House met at his early hour with the view of immediately adjourning, o as to permit the workmen to commence operations. The motion was agreed to.

The motion to go into committee was then agreed to.

HOMESTEAD BILL.

And thereupen the House went into Committee of the hole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Hibbard, of Vermans), and all other branches of industry, by granting to yman who is the head of a family and a ditire to function of the public domath, upon condition of land, out of the public domath, upon condition of land out of the public domath, upon condition of land out of the public domath, upon condition of land out of the public domath, upon condition of land out of the public domath, upon condition of land out of the public domath, upon condition of land out of the public domath, upon condition of land out of the public domath, upon condition of land out of the public domath, upon condition of land out of the public domath, upon condition of land out of the public domath, upon condition of land out of the public domath, upon condition of land of land out of the public domath, upon condition of land of land of land out of the public domath, upon condition of land of land out of the public domath, upon condition of land of la

adjourn; which was not agreed to.
The bill was then ordered to be engreed and read a third time; and, being engrossed, it washcording read the third time.

The question then recurring on its pange— Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, moved to visit tion; which was seconded.

Mr. SEYMOUR, of New York, then calculorine read-

And it was accordingly read.

Mr. STANLY then moved to be excused on voting, and desired to give his reasons for so doin He stated that in voting against the bill he acted undthe instructions of his constituents and the State Comation which recently met in North Carolina. He then there we the notion to be excused from voting.

The question was then taken on the passe of the bill,

The question was then taken on the passa of the bill, and it was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Charles Allenvillis Allen, Allison, Babecek, Bartlett, Bissell, Briggs, Bris, Albert G. Brown, Buell, Busby, Joseph Cable, Thomas Campbell, Cartter, Chandler, Chapman, Charchwell, Ch. Cleveland, Cobb, Cottman, Cullom, Curtis, George T. David, G. Davis, Dawson, Disney, Doty, Durkee, Eastman, Ang, Ficklin, Fitch, Florence, Floyd, Fowler, Gamble, Gard, Gentry, Giddings, Geodrich, Gorman, Green, GreyGrow, Hall, Sampson W. Harris, Hasteall, Heudricke, He, Houston, Ingersoll, Ives, Andrew Johnson, Jehn John, Robert W. Johnson, Geo. W. Jones, Kurtz, hockhart, M. Edward C. Marshall, McMullen, McNair, Meacham, Mr. Molony, Henry D. Moore, John Moore, Newton, Old Samuel W. Parker, Penn, Penniman, Perkins, Phelps, olk, Porter, Richardson, Riddle, Robbins, Robinson, Saett, Savage, Schoolcraft, David L. Seymour, Skelton, SmithSnow, Benj. Stanton, Frederick P. Stanton, A. P. Stephe, Stone, St. Martin, Stratton, George W. Thombson, Thiton, Townshend, Tuck, Walbridge, Walsh, Ward, Watne, Addison White, Alexander White, Williams, and Yates-167.

NAYS—Messrs. Dockery, Duncan, Edmusop, Evans, Faulkner, Thomas J. D. Fuller, Hamilton, Hugr, Lahsin G. Harris, Hibbard, Holladay, Horsford, John W. bec, Thomas Y. Howe, Jackson, Jenkine, George G. King Preston King, Letcher, Martin, Mason, McQueen, Millson, orchead, Ors, Outlaw, Peasler, Powell, Ross. Scurry, Origi S. Seymour, Stanly, Strotber, Taylor, Wallace, Washbur, Webh, and Woodward—56.

The title of the Sill was then agreed to inder the operation of the previous anastion. and it was passed by the following vote:

The title of the bill was then agreed to uder the open

tioh of the previous question.

And, at twenty minities past five o'clost, the House ad journed to meet to-morrow morning at eight o'clock. A RESULT OF CARBLESS DRIVING.—A Coroner's Inquest was held at Philadelphia on Mortiay in view of the body of a child eight years old, who came to his death by being run over by an omnibus, driven at an immoderate gait. The Jury very properly rendered a verdict of homicide against the driver, who was committed to jail to await his trial.

DAMAGES IN AN OMNIBUS CASE.—In the Supreme Court at Boston, on Monday, Sanuel Ford was awarded \$350 by a jury for damages sustained by him from having been knocked down and run over by an omnibus, whilst walking at the side of his own team. The plaintiff received no permanent injury, but was confined to his house for some time on account of his wound. The defendant contended that the coach would have passed the plaintiff in safety had he not at that moment called his horses out of their place. The Court ruled that the defendant was liable for the unskilful driving of those whom he employed, and that the driver should not have attempted to pass at a trut unless he could have done so with perfect safety. A driver, in approaching any other team, was bound to a greater degree of care to prevent accident than the team immediately in his front, and which he may desire to past, as from his position he has a view of both teams. The flaintiff, therefore, would have the right to recover for all the pain he suffered loss of time, expenses, &c., to be assessed by the best judgment of the jury.

sec. 3. And be it further energy and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such applications on the tract books and plats of his office, and keep a register of all such entries, and make return therefor to the General Land Office, together with the proof upon which they have been founded.

Sec. 4. And be it further contects. That all land acquired under the provisions of this act shall in no event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt of debts contracted prior to the issuing the patent therefor.

Sec. 5. And be it further energet. That if, at any time after filing the affidivit as required in the second section of this act, and before the expiration of the five years afforward, it shall be proven by two or more respectable witnesses upon oath, to the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that the provision of the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that the patent is a substitute of the satisfaction of the register of the land office, that the provision is a solder public lands are now by law.

Sec. 5. And be it further energet all the provision is a solder public lands are now by law.

Sec. 6. And be it further sheeted. That if any individual now a resident of any one of the States or Territories, and not a citizen of the United States, but at the time of making such application for the benefit of this act, shall be placed upon an equal footing with the native born etizens of the instead of the patent, as made and provided for in this act, shall be placed upon an equal footing with the native born etizens of the instead of the same before the issuance of the patent, as made and provided for in this act, shall be remarked to make more than one entry under the provided for in this act, shall be remarked to make more than one entry under the provided for in this country, that the repost it not far out of the way few provided for in this act, shall be placed upon an equal footing with the native born etizens of the instance of the patent, as made and provided for in this a